

1 Updating the assessment of climate change
2 impact on temperature at decadal scale and
3 consolidating with CMIP6 future projections

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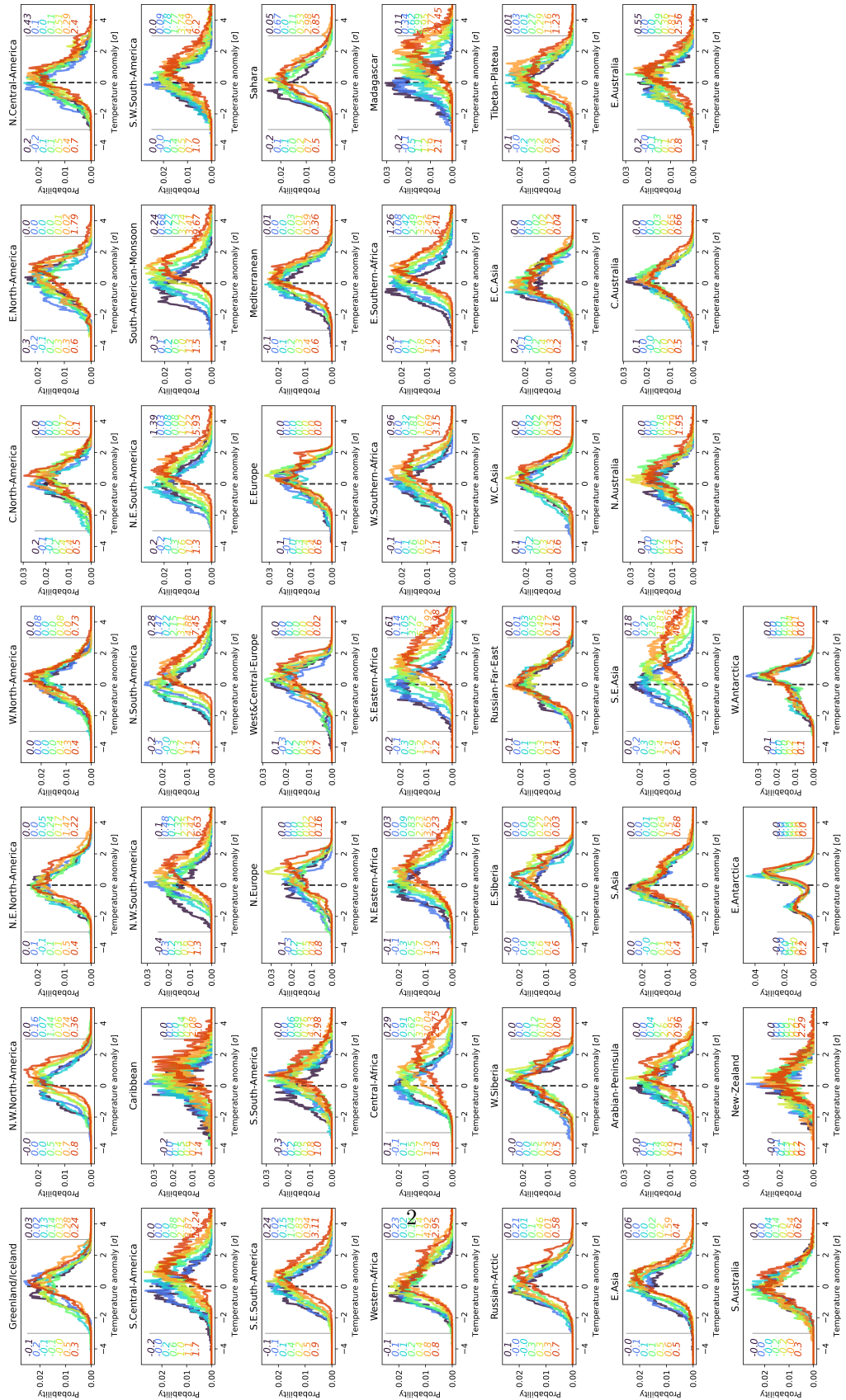


Figure S 1: Frequency of occurrence of DJF local temperature anomalies (relative to 1951–1980 mean) divided by local standard deviation, obtained by counting grid boxes with anomalies in each 0.05 interval. The area under each curve is unitary. The decadal shift is shown in colours at the left of the panel and the percentage of events above 3σ at the right.

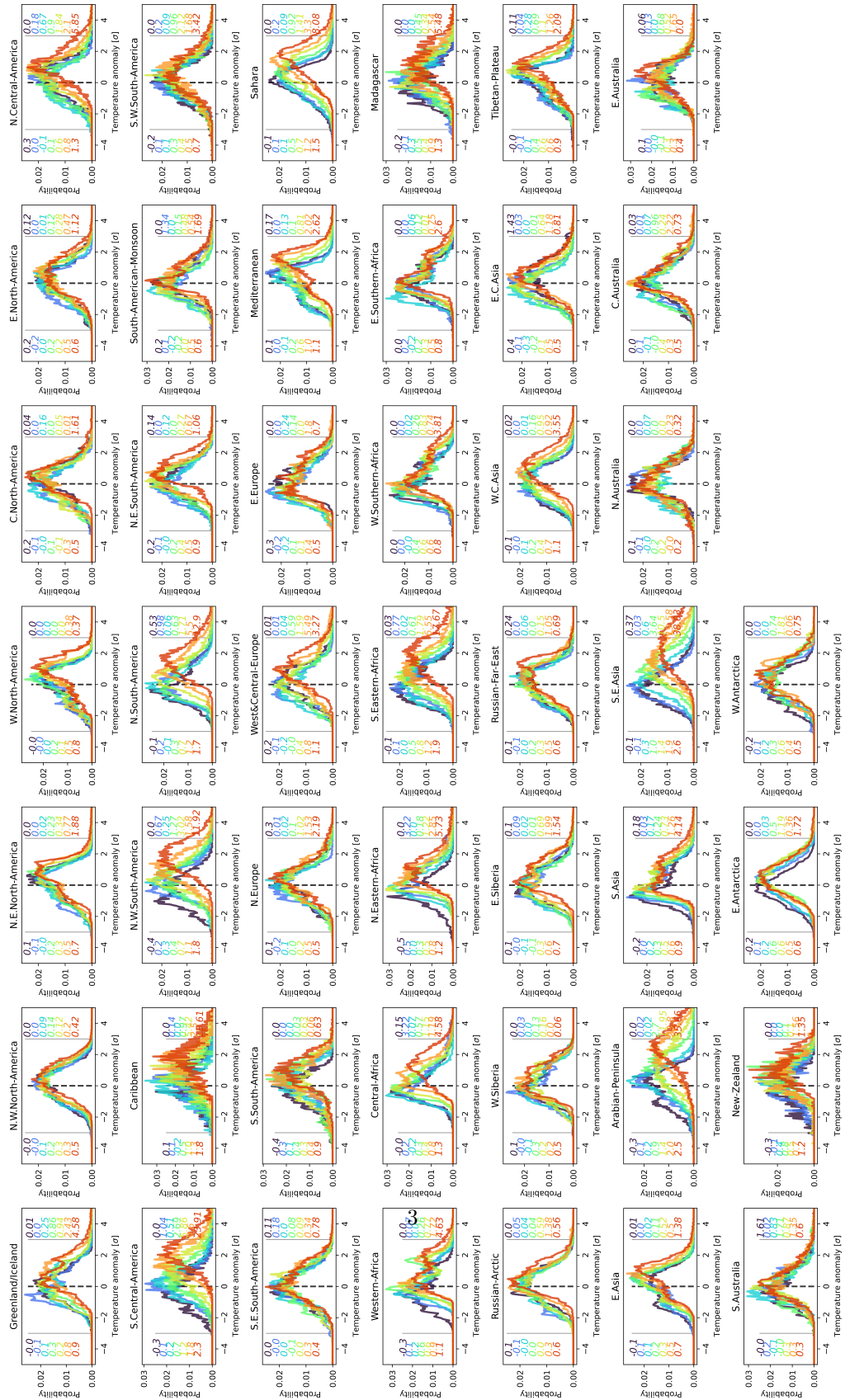


Figure S 2: As Figure S1, for the JJJ season.



Figure S 3: Frequency of occurrence of DJF local temperature anomalies in the SSP1-26 (relative to 1951–1980 mean) divided by local standard deviation, obtained by counting grid boxes with anomalies in each 0.05 interval. The area under each curve is unitary. The shift is shown in colours at the left of the curve and the percentage of events above 3σ at the right.

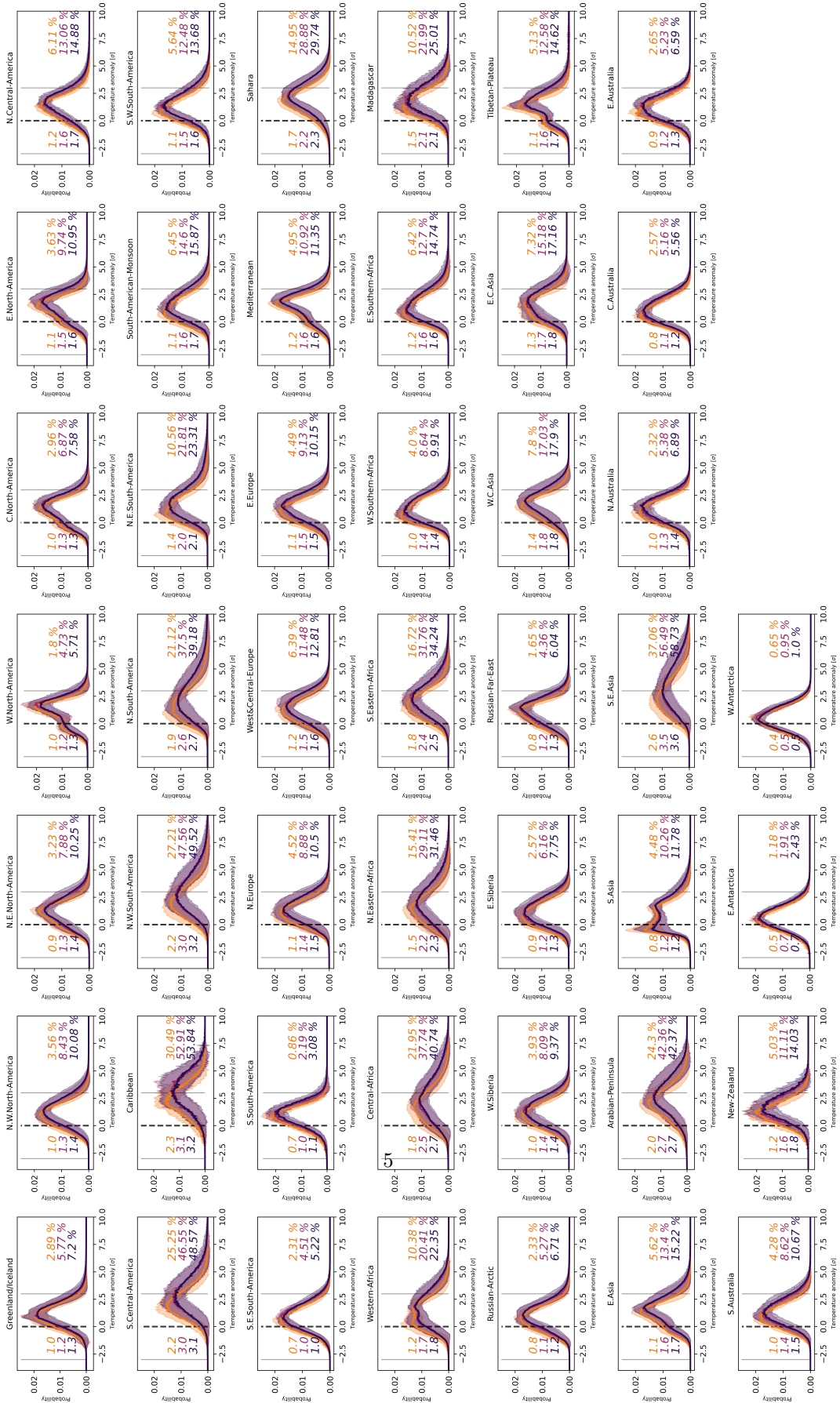


Figure S 4: As Figure S3, for the JJA season.

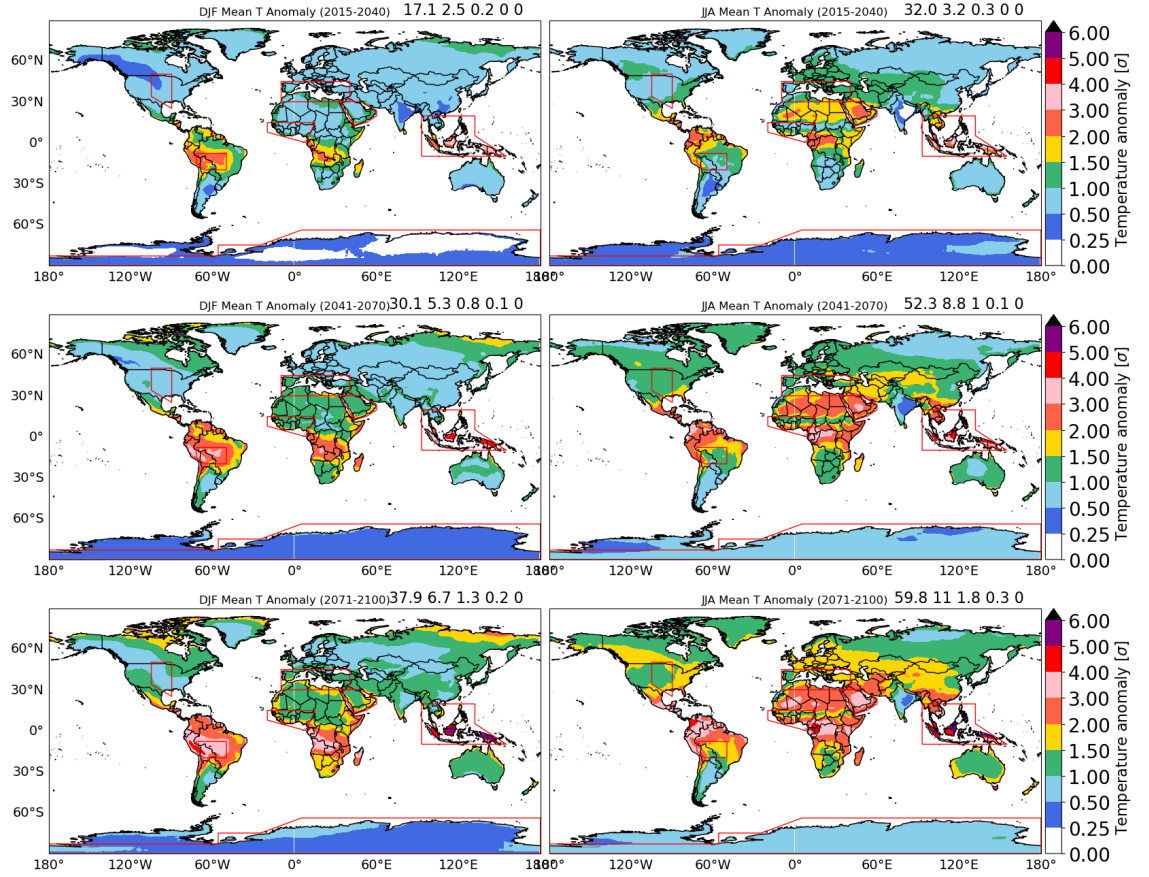


Figure S 5: Frequency of occurrence of seasonal (DJF, left, and JJA, right) local temperature anomalies in the SSP1-2.6 (relative to 1951–1980 mean) divided by local standard deviation. Numbers above each map are the percentage of the area with data covered by each category in the colour bar.



Figure S 6: As Figure S3, for the SSP2-45 scenario.

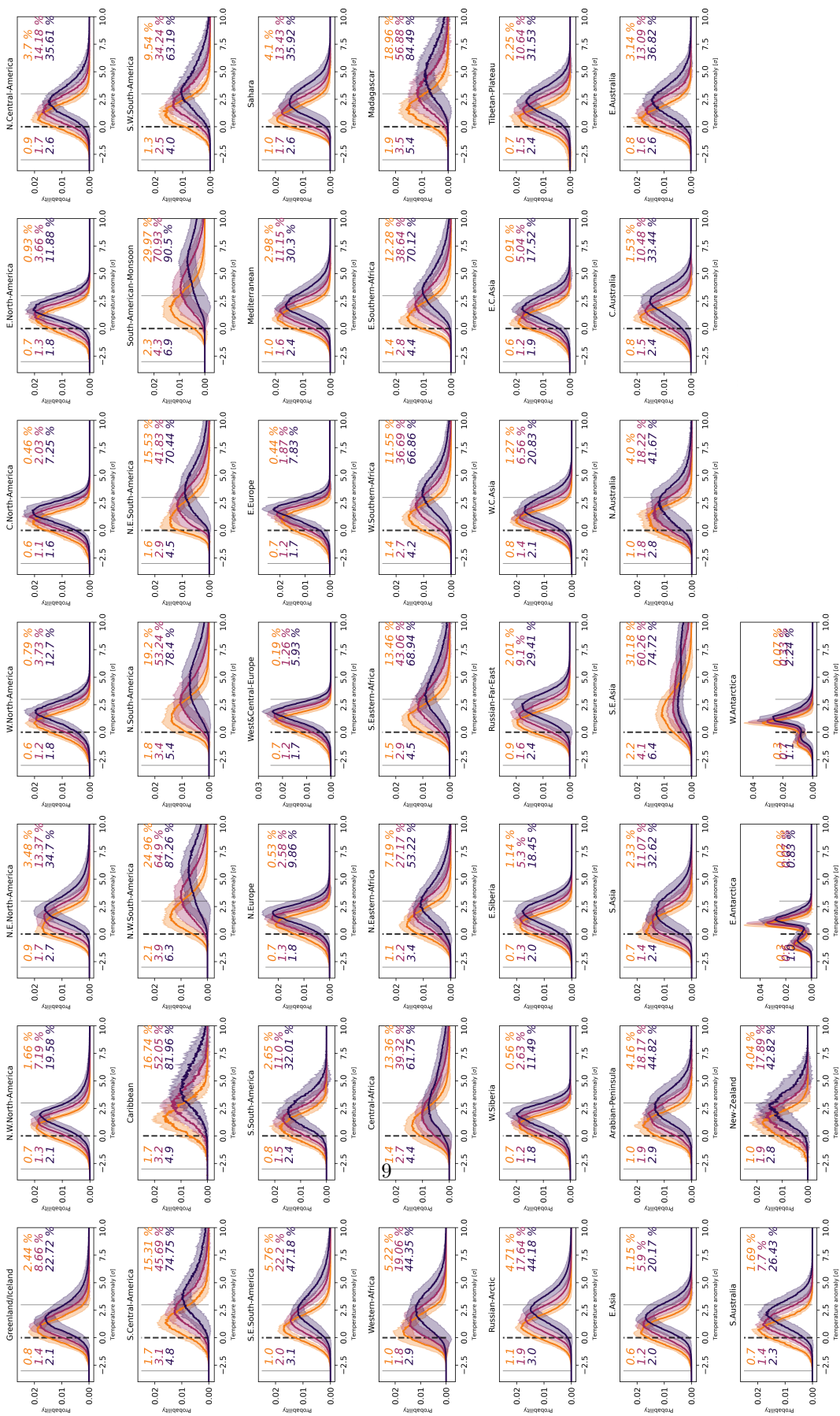


Figure S 8: As Figure S3, for the SSP3-70 scenario.

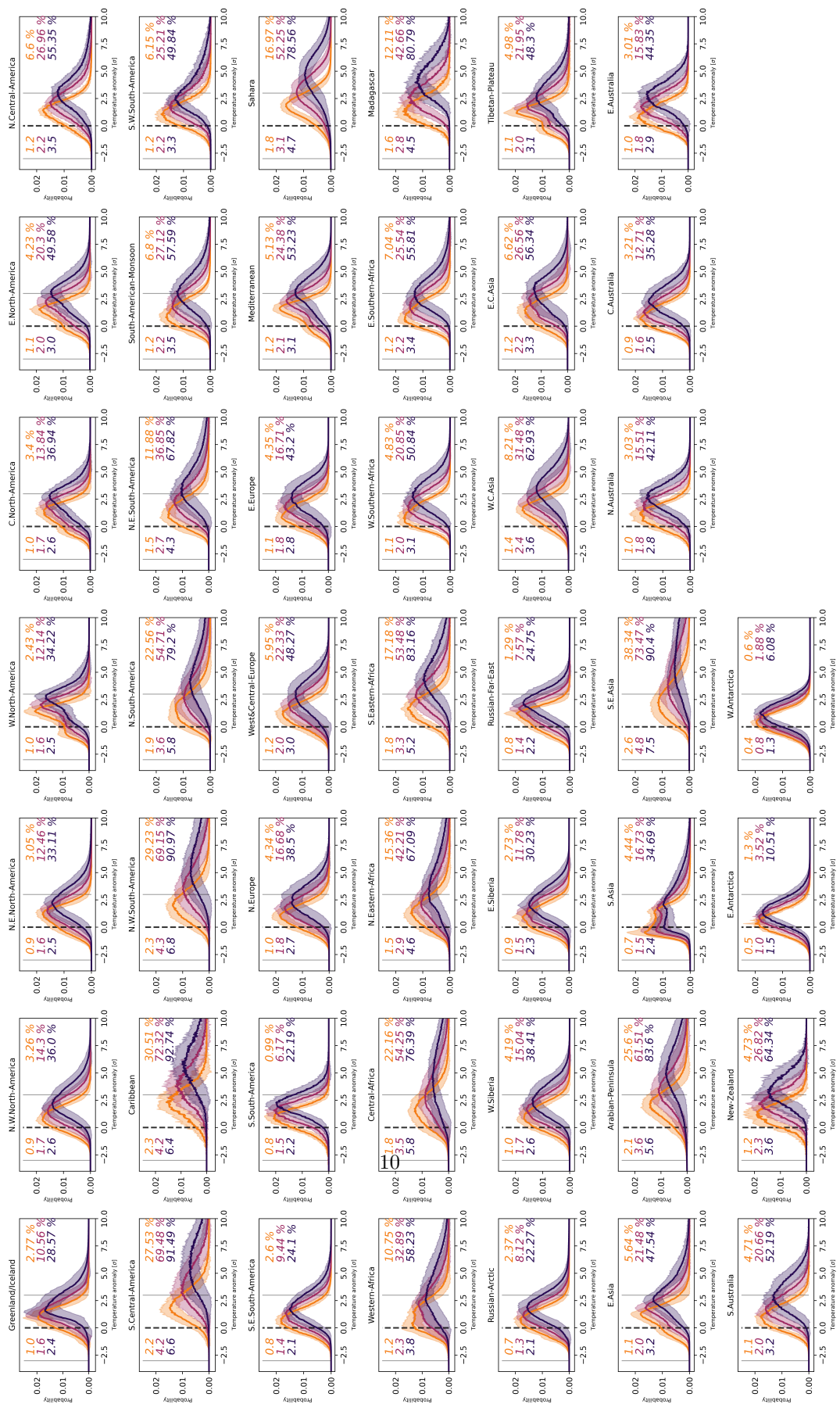


Figure S 9: As Figure S8, for the JJA season.

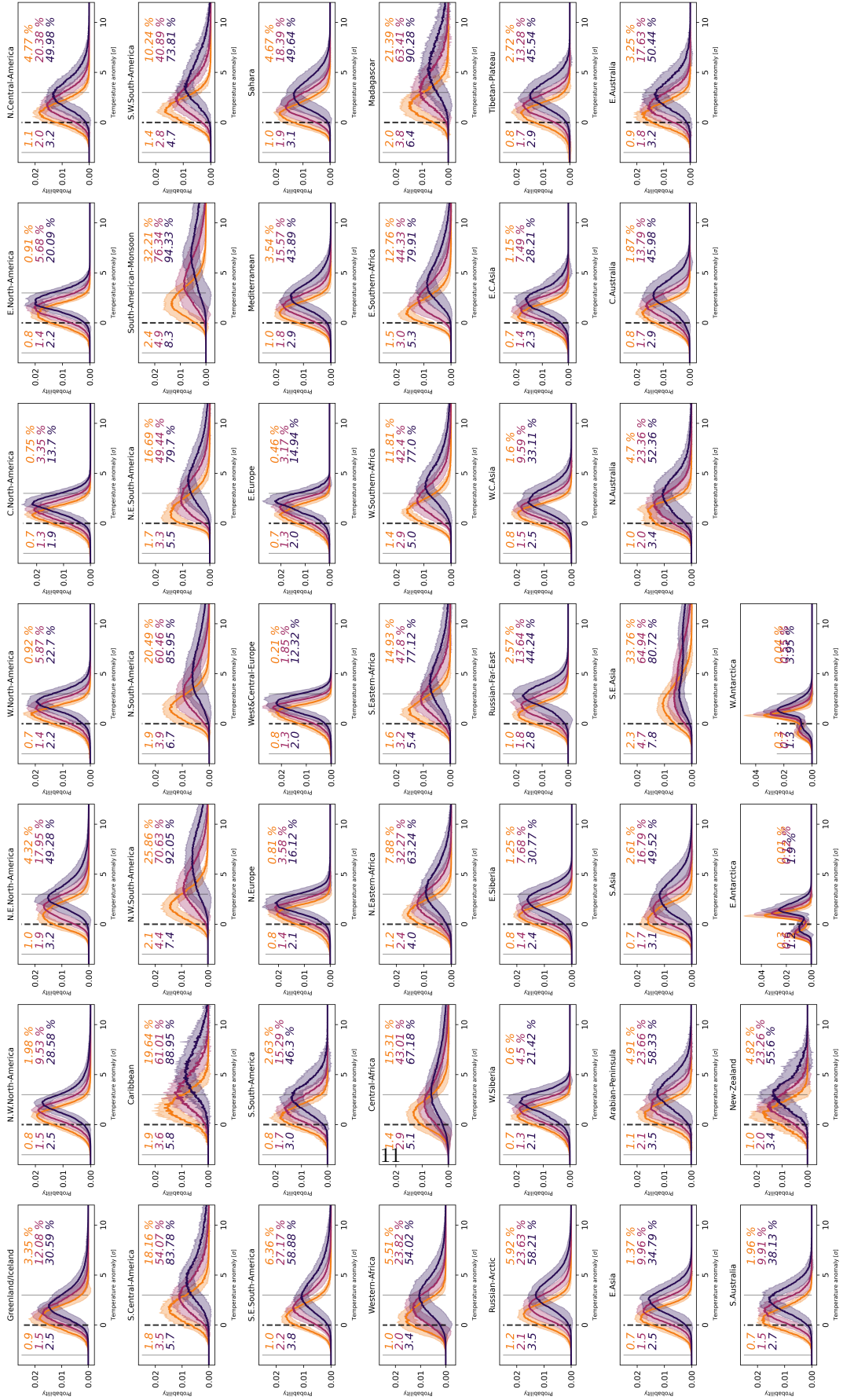


Figure S 10: As Figure S3, for the SSP5-85 scenario.

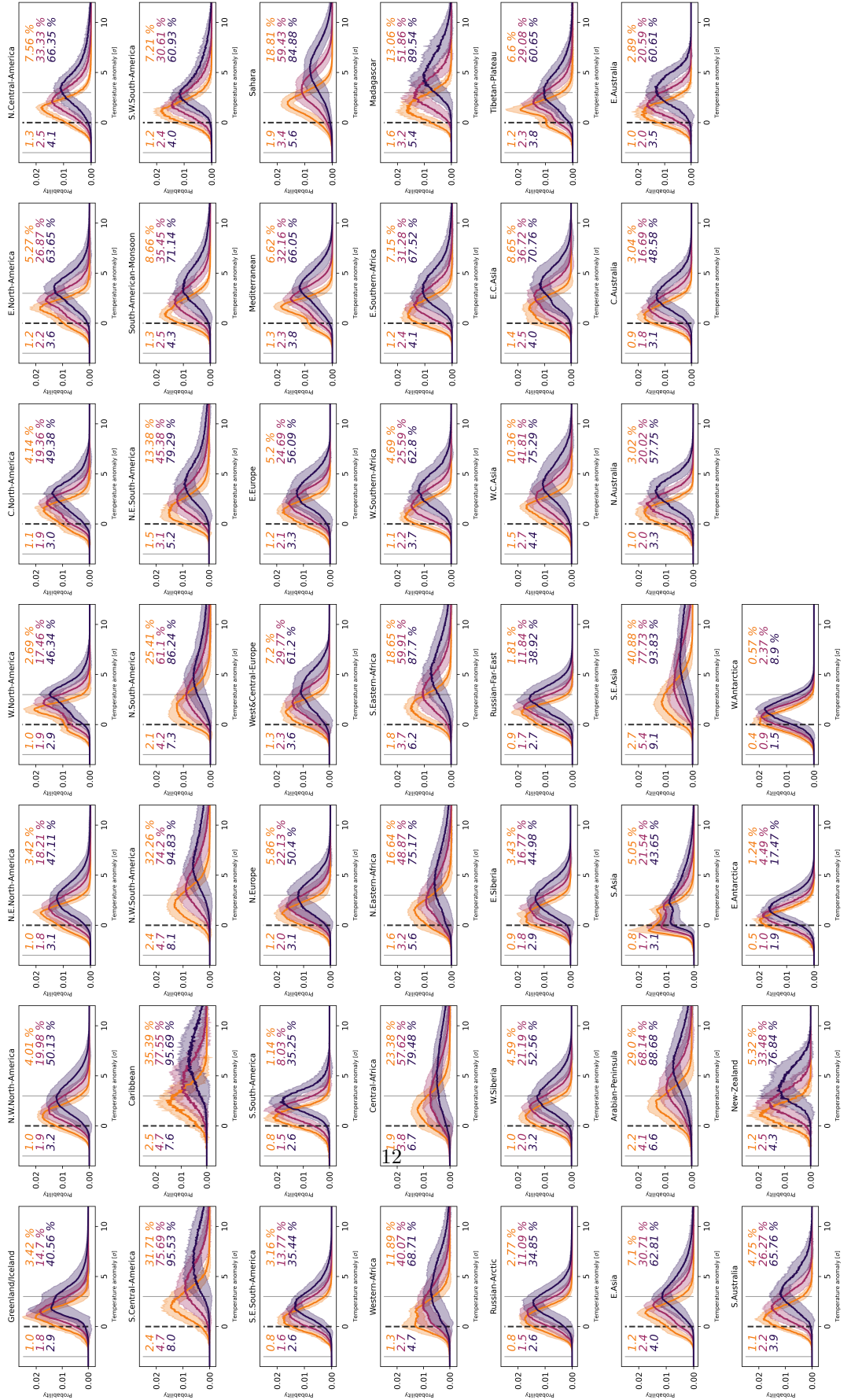


Figure S 11: As Figure S10, for the JJA season.

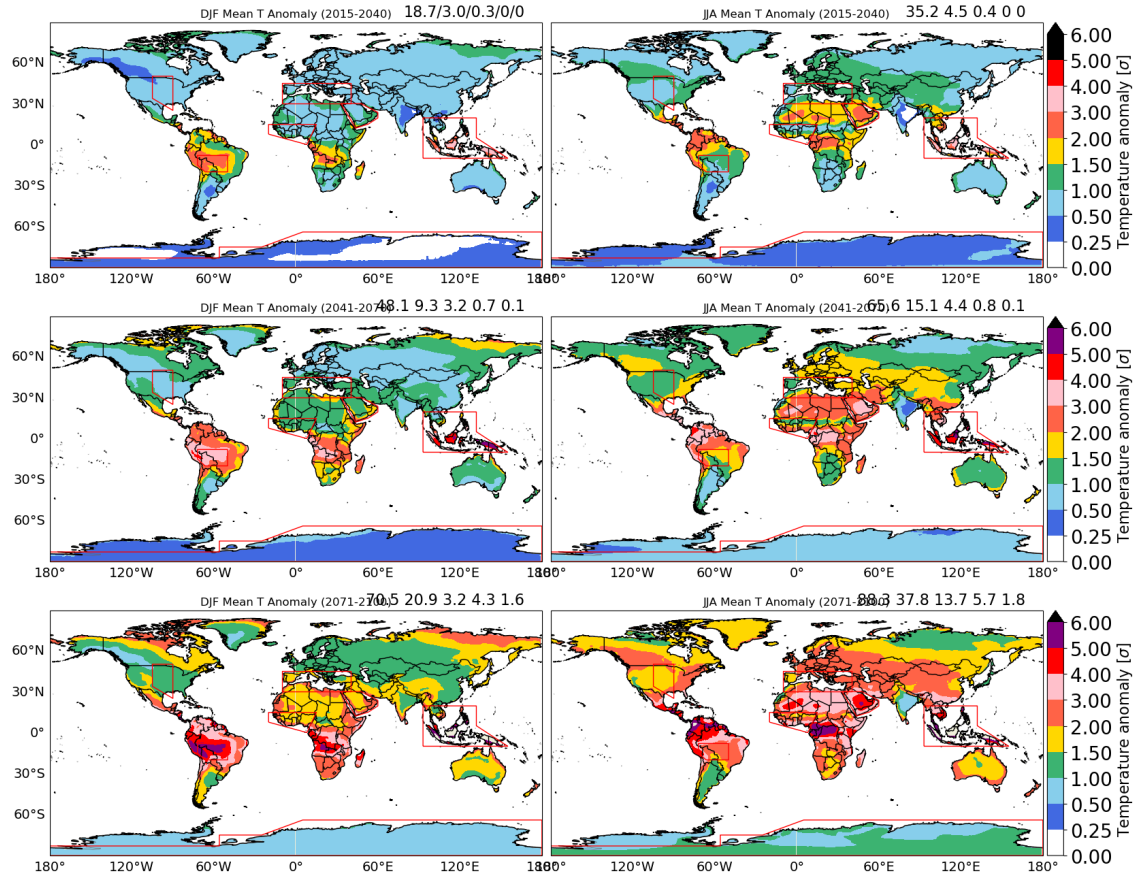


Figure S 12: Frequency of occurrence of seasonal (DJF, left, and JJA, right) local temperature anomalies in the SSP5-8.5 (relative to 1951–1980 mean) divided by local standard deviation. Numbers above each map are the percentage of the area with data covered by each category in the colour bar.